FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

And the Labor Element is a Doubtful Factor in the Prohibition Battle.

LEADERS OPPOSE LIQUOR,

And Will Urge American Toilers to Support the Amendment.

7,000 DISFRANCHISED HUNS

Who Want Fire Water May Influence Many Workers to Vote Against It.

COOPER'S TEMPERANCE THOUGHT

Found in the Person of a W. C. T. U. Woman Who Doubts the Chairman's Sincerity.

ALL CLASSES STUDYING THE SITUATION

In Fayette county the coming conflict for and against Constitutional amendment will be exceedingly close. With but one exception all the persons interviewed by the special commissioner making THE DIS-PAICH'S canvass of counties concede that the county is not near the temperance stronghold it was several years ago, when Local Option was carried within its boundaries. Since then the population has almost doubled, the labor element has been tripled, and the largest proportion of this came from foreign immigration and earlier importations. The labor question will be of vastly more importance in deciding this issue in Fayette than either politics or the agricult-

TERON OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.) UNIONTOWN, PA., January 22,-The sitnation in Fayette county is unique. There will be three factions in the prohibition campaign. One will vote against the Constitutional amendment, the other will vote for it, and the third won't vote at all. The latter class is composed of Hungarians. In this instance they are the "third party."

The Hungarian can't vote. If he could I ld not give much for the chances of a temperance victory here in June. The Hun's thick lips are more adapted to surrounding the neck of a whisky bottle, or embracing the edge of a beer glass, than to frame such a word as "prohibition." That is to them a foreign jawbreaker without meaning, just as "novjbsulki" is to us. There is but one possible thing that could induce this Slavish people to vote against liquor if they were enfranchised, and that is the fact that if there was no liquor to buy they could hoard up more American dollars to send across the sea.

Nearly 7,000 Disfranchised.

Not only would this foreign population defeat the issue in Fayette county if suddenly granted the right to vote, but so large is it that the tremendous majority it would roll up against the proposed amendment might possibly be sufficient to outweigh majorities on the other side of the question in several adjacent counties. Therefore the leaders of the temperance campaign have an excuse for being thankful for the unenlightened condition of the ignorant foreigners. From an official in the County Commissioner's office I learned to-day that there are nearly 7,000 Hungarians, Poles and Italians employed at the coke ovens in Fayette county. I asked: "How many of them are naturalized and

able to vote?"

"About two in every hundred," was the

This would be equal to 140 citizens out of the 7,000. From another source it was ascertained that this might be 200. In addition to that 200 more have taken out their first papers, but will not be able to vote in June. Incidentally it may be stated that these foreigners pay no taxes, and the county is at the expense of keeping up schools, roads, bridges, etc., for their benefit. A few have a little property, and of course they contribute grudgingly to the county treasury a mite. As to not being capable of the voting privilege, Mr. Hungarian has nobody to blame but himself. He has no ambition for citizenship, and the floating population of his brethren is too numerous to encourage such a desire.

Labor Element Generally.

I said the Hungarians were a factor in the coming campaign. You want to know how that can be when they have no voice at the polls? It is their moral and social influence that has had more or less baneful effects. They cannot always get liquor in the coke regions, and they do not often get drunk because it costs money, but their strong European appetite for it, and their Contineutal habits mark the characteristics of this people. Even an American will fight for the permission of keeping a saloon among them, for he knows they will buy his

But the labor element as a whole has forced itself into the consideration of this question of prohibitory amendment in Fayette county. Scarcely a single person to whom I talked in Uniontown and Connellsville passed it over as a light thing. A'l regarded it as the balance of power in next June's election. Everyone is anxious to

know which way it will swing. Local option was carried in 1874 with 1,200 majority in the county. Even at that time hard work was required to bring the temperance tolks out victorious. The advocates of the cause pushed systematic organization all through the county. Clergymen left their pulpits and personally canvassed for votes on mountain top and valley. Rev. T. H. Wilkenson, now assistant editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, and Rev. | perance. He did not think they would ob-J. M. Barnett, now financial agent of ject very hard.

Washington and Jefferson College, together tumped" one-half of the whole county. Bad Times for Farmers.

Rev. Dr. Barnett is quite tall, while Rev. Mr. Wilkenson is small. In the campaign they became known as "the long man with the short speech," and "the short man with the long speech." The 30 odd townships and villages they canvassed all voted "no license." The only one in their district which they neglected-Saltlick townshipvoted for license. Connellsville gave 45

majority against license.

At that time Fayette county had a population of not much over 40,000. Now it is close upon 70,000 or 75,000. In 1884 the Prohibition vote for St. John as President was 215. This had increased in 1888 for

The prospects of this year's campaign were well analyzed in a conversation which I had this afternoon with L. H. Frasher, Esq., Secretary of the Democratic County Committee. He said:

While a large class in the rural districts favor the amendment, and will vote for it, it is doubtful whether the issue can be carried by the county as a whole. There will not be as much excitement as there would be at a general election, and for that reason votes will be scarce. And it will also be in the farmers' busy season. They might argue that they don't spend time and money for whisky and they can't give them for temperance either. Unless money and organization is put into the canvass even the agricultural vote will be doubtful. There is always a class of voters who must be hauled to the polls. Liquor interests will work hard. They have vast investments and business interests at stake. The ther side have not.

The Labor Vote.

But the great increase in Fayette county's laboring masses through the development of the coke and iron industries changes nearly the whole social complexion of the county. Beginning in the south at Fairchance and passing north through George township, South Union north through George township, South Chlor township, Uniontown, North Union township, Dunbar borough and township, New Haven, Connellsville, Upper and Lower Tyrone town-ships, and Bullskin township, there is a floating vote growing out of the laboring element that will have to be studied carefully before a prediction can be made as to how it will go in this election. Uniontown, for instance, is entirely changed since the local option election, surprised if all the labor on public works is found arrayed against the amendment. Very few Hungarians are naturalized, and they

therefore need not be taken into account.
Frank Fuller, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was not much more hopeful, as these remarks indicate: The contest in this county would be very close if voted upon to morrow. We have some large towns—Connellsville, Brownsville, Unionown, Bellevernon and Fayette City. In all of these the hotels are licensed to sell liquor and, of course, all have plenty of friends. Outside of the towns the labor element is very large and is always uncertain as to how it votes Still, it is difficult to tell what may take place between now and June 18. People have not given the matter much thought vet.

The Temperate Thought.

Some of "the temperate thought of Pennsylvania," which Senator Cooper is trying to accommodate with a satisfactory high license bill, might be found by that statesman in this locality. Only it doesn't take kindly to his high license idea. Miss Sturgeon, ex-President of the Women's Chrisian Temperance Union, of Fayette county, touched on this subject as follows: .

I rather think Fayette may carry the amendbe sent among the people to stir up their enleaders among Republicans or Democrats Both the old parties are under the lash of the liquor interests and cannot disregard them wholly. I am fearful of the Republicans re sorting to a perfection of the high license plan in order to make that more attractive to voters than Constitutional amendment. I read Senator Cooper's address in the Legislative caucus, and that's the meaning I took from t. In this county the labor element will be hard to handle in this election. We have branches of the W. C. T. U. in Unientown, Pyle Bellevernon and Smithfield. Miss Emma Finley, of New Salem, is our President.

Colonel E. Campbell, who was the late Prohibition candidate for Judge, informed me that third party people were all working for the amendment. He was exceeding-

ly sanguine, and said: I think the amendment will be carried in Fayette county. The vote has doubled since the days of Local Option, and I do not see why at least the majority given under that law may ot now be repeated. My opinion is based on the talk and sentiments which I actually heard last fall when I was all over the county can-vassing my candidacy for Judge. It was the universal promise that as soon as the temper ance question could be voted on outside of pol ities it should have their votes. Plenty of la boring people at the coke works told me this. The labor element is all right.

A Doubting Preacher.

Rev. H. C. Burry, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, one of the most prominent divines in Southwestern Pennsylvania, and an outspoken third party man,

The State is more doubtful than most temperance people are willing to admit. The great cities and the large populous towns will cause a vast amount of trouble to them in the Constitutional amendment campaign. Of course the distilling interests in Fayette ounty will raise the cry of the big amount o oney they have invested in their property, nd how they would be ruined. It will be jus like the liquor men of Kansas City showing how they made public benefits from the sale of whisky by building a beautiful boulevard from City to Independence from the proceeds of liquor.

J. Kidd Ritenour, a well-known business man, was not exactly sure how the county will go, but he hoped for the passage of the amendment. Said he:

In the agricultural sections of the county the prohibition sentiment is very strong, and from that source will come the most votes for the amendment. New Salem, for instance, is enthusiastically temperance in all she does, Among the coke workers there are lots of laporers who will vote for prohibition. Then there are many of them who will not. Not very many Hungarians can vote. Along the iver from Bellevernon to Brownstown the distilling interests are heavy, and of course they will have their effect. Connellsville will not yote for the amendment, I believe. Uniontown is surer for it than Connellsville

The Distilleries.

In Fayette county as in Washington and Greene there used to be distilleries on all the little streams that flowed into the Monongahela and Youghiogheny. Now they are down along the rivers. On the County Treasurer's books are the records of the property of six distilleries on which licenses and taxes are paid, and that official frankly confessed that he didn't know how many more there are which pay no license. I understand several exist up in the mountains which have a capacity of one and two bar-

rels a day. Over in Connellsville a gentleman prom inent as a labor agitator assured me that the heads of the miners' association, and K. of L., would take an aggressive course in this matter and try to induce American laborers. at least, in the coke region to vote for tem-L. E. STOFIEL.

BLAINE ASTONISHED.

Reporter Asks Him Plumply if He'll be in the Cabinet-Mr. B. Thinks Harrison Knows-A Peculiar

Railroad Meeting. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, January 22 .- James G. Blaine, accompanied by his son Emmons, arrived here about noon to-day, to attend the stockholders' meeting of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad Company. Ex-Senator Davis, President of the road, and Stephen B. Elkins met him at the door of the local office and conducted him into the little back room where the directors had been discussing matters generally. Several reporters had stationed themselves at the door, and as Mr. Blaine stepped across the threshold one of them asked him whether he would be the next

smilingly remarked, "that is a question Cabinet.

in committee was the proposed extension of the line from Cumberland to Hagerstown, where it would join the Western Maryland. Such a connection was contemplated by the elder Vanderbilt, who intended using it as a Baltimore outlet for the South Pennsylvania. This would have formed another trunk line to the West. President Hood, of the Western Maryland, has been nego-tiating with the Pennsylvania and West Virginia people to bring about such a con-nection. Should the scheme be carried out there would ensue a bitter fight between the combination and the Baltimore and Ohio, which now has a monopoly of this traffic. The directors declined to state what action they had taken.

Claim a Russian Fortune.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, January 22.-Henry Peters, the son of a rich resident of St. Petersburg, left home a few years ago to see the world. He traveled far and wide, living in luxury on remittances from home, until finally all trace of him was lost. His father died a year ago, and since then his elder sister has been trying to find her brother in order to settle the large estate left by their father. Advertisements have been published in various countries without avail, and to-day W. Ropes & Co., of 74 Wall street, advertised in the morning papers for information

near the city of St. Petersburg built an oil refinery, a bakery, warehouses and other buildings on the island and reaped a fortune on the rents. The son came to America in 1875, and was last heard of in 1883 at Schlessinger's stationery store, Broome street. Schlessinger has also dis-appeared, and no trace is left of the where-

AN INDIANA SURPRISE.

One of the Contestants Indicted-No Arrests and Plenty of Time to Skedaddle. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

Presidency and by denouncing Cleveland, and who was defeated for State Senator by about to get his seat after all, while danger ate is Democratic the report is sure to be

of sensational evidence as to corruption at the polls, and an indictment against Car-penter is said to be included among the 70 odd which have been returned by the present United States grand jury. Although some of their indictments were returned over a week ago, no arrests have vet been made under them. The Marshal says all his force is kept busy summoning witnesses in other election cases. Meantime the identity of the persons indicted is leaking out nd there is abundance of opportunity for the offenders to skip out.

SMALLPOX ABOUT ERADICATED.

Syracuse Convicts Discharged in Light and

SYRACUSE, January 22.-The smallpox is practically stamped out in this city. Forty-nine out of nearly 100 convicts in the penitentiary, who have been held after their terms had expired on account of the epidemic, have been discharged and set loose in the last two days. The rest will go out to-morrow and next day. Most of them entered in the warm season, when straw hats, seersucker coats and the like were in order. As the clothes worn when they had entered the prison were the only wearing apparel out of fashion as they marched out in the snow to-day.

One man possessed one whole shoe, the other was nearly half worn away, leaving the mere thickness of a woolen stocking t protect his foot from the snow. Another aged tippler left his unwilling home wear-ing a black seersucker coat. Another protected his head with a dilapidated straw hat. None of them possessed an overcoat. and very few even a cent of money.

Coal and Coke Company Wants Protect tion From the Governor.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 22 .-Early this morning Governor Wilson received the following telegram: ELKHORN, January 21.

Governor E. W. Wilson: Our men are working, but a mob from Pocohontas, Va., threaten to stop them by violence. We have applied to the Sheriff and have received no response. We ask you to pro-

Governor Wilson replied stating that warrants must first be issued by the civil authorities, and that in case they proved unable to cope with the rioters, the military would then be used to settle the difficulty.

Through the Senate.

Many Senators Think That Cameron and

Secretary of State. The ex-Secretary was so overcome by the suddenness of the question that he stood still and looked askance at the reporter. Then, as if realizing his position, he which could be better answered in Indianapolis." From this reply it would seem that Mr. Blaine is not averse to a position in the

Among the important matters discussed

they had taken.

The annual report was read, showing the net earnings to be \$111,000 as against \$60,-900 last year. A dividend of 1 per cent was declared, payable on the 4th of March. The old Board of Directors and officers were retirely changed since the local option election.

Now there are iron and glass works located here with their hundreds of workmen. As to the character of the labor vote, I shouldn't be proxies of Secretary Bayard caused some amusement at the meeting. Mr. Blaine also voted the proxy of William H.

A MISSING HEIR.

Henry Peters, of St. Petersburg, Wanted to

of the whereabouts of young Peters, and announcing the death of his father.

It was learned from Ropes & Co. that the advertisement had been inserted at the request of Peters' sister, and that he was wanted to close the estate of his father in St. Petersburg. It seems that 20 years ago the elder Peters leased from the Russian Government a small island in the Neva Members of the House, where it will probably never be heard of after it reaches the Committee on Ways and Means. It is not thought now that any attempt will be made to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. The feeling is against that course.

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abouts of young Peters.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22 .- Scott Ray, the editor of the Shelbyville Democrat, who made himself famous a couple of years or so ago by booming Governor Hill for the the Republican candidate, Carpenter, is of being compelled to serve the Government in another capacity hangs over Carpenter. Ray has been contesting the seat, and the majority of the Election Committee to-night decided to report in his favor. As the Sen-

The contest over the seat developed a lot

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

have received no response. We ask you to protect our men and property.

TURKEY GAP COAL AND COKE CO. civil

BY A PARTY VOTE MILLIONS AT STAKE.

The Republican Tariff Bill is Passed

REGRETS ALREADY COMING IN.

Quay Were Right After All.

Riddleberger Says He's Sorry He Couldn't Have Ma-It a Tie Vote.

The Republican tariff bill, known as the Aldrich-Allison bill, a substitute for the Mills bill in the House, was passed last evening in the Senate by a strict party ote-32 to 30. Mr. Riddleberger had his hands tied by a pair. Otherwise the bill would have received a tie vote.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, January 22 .- Contrary to many predictions the Senate substitute for the House tariff bill passed the Senate at 8 o'clock this evening by a strict party vote. While, at no time, has there been any good ground for the report that a Kansas Senator, or a Pennsylvania Senator, or any other Republican Senator, would vote against the bill, it was thought possible that there would be a break in the Democratic ranks, at least in the Georgia delegation, in the person of "Old Joe Brown." It was also asserted that Senator Payne, of Ohio, would vote for the substitute, as it was known that he was as good a protective tariff man at heart as any of the Repblican Senators. But, as the passage of the substitute was secured without their votes, these protection Democrats concluded to keep in line with their party.

Very little interest was taken in the ceedings. More Senators were on the floor than usual, and as the afternoon progressed the galleries filled, and before the voting began they were well crowded, but as the voting dragged and one amendment after another was offered, merely for buncombe or to enable some Senator to put himself upon the record, the crowd . melted away, and when the final vote was taken there was no more than the ordinary audience.

IN A HURRY TO VOTE. When 7 o'clock came and there was no sign of the cessation of the offerings of amendments, Senators Cameron, Butler. Cockrell and others began to grow very restive. Cameron and Butler were booked for a swell dinner and Cockrell was in for a big reception at his residence. These gentle men singled out one after another of the Senators who had amendments to offer, and personally solicited them to desist and allow a vote to be taken. Had it not been for these social engagements and the desire for these social engagements and the desire
of Senators to please those who were bound
by them, it is probable the offering of
amendments and the voting would have
continued till midnight.

The engrossing of the bill will doubtless
be finished before Saturday and the measure

interest in the conclusion of the consider: tion of the Senate measure. Though the adjourned early, only a few of the members came over to the Senate, among whom were McMillin and Reed, and they only remained a few minutes.

REGRETS WHEN TOO LATE.

Altogether, the Senate bill did not reach its final passage in a blaze of glory. It is known to be unsatisfactory to many of the Senators who voted for it, and if the truth could be discovered it would probably show that the few Senators which are responsible for the reporting of the bill, and whose insistance no bill would have been reported, now wish they had taken the ad-vice of such shrewd politicians as Cameron and Quay, and expended their enthusiasm in fighting the Mills bill instead of defend

ing a creation of their own.

The vote resulted as follows, it being taken, first on agreeing to the substitute, and then on the passing of the bill. Both votes were identical-yeas 32, nays 30-as follows were identical—yeas 32, nays 30—as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Blair, Bowen, Cameron, Chace, Chandler, Cullum, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Ed-munds, Evarts, Farwell, Fryc, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, Ingalis, Jones, of Nevada, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Teller, and Wilson, of Iowa—32. Nays—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, But-ler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Morgan,

Bustis, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Turple, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson, of Maryland—30. Mr. Riddlebergers tated that he had voted right along with the Republican party and with the Finance Committee for the bill. But there was nothing in the bill which

would have justified him in voting for it after the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Plumb) (pre-sumably the Customs Commission provision). Therefore, if he had not been paired, and had not felt under an obligation to preserve the pair, he should have voted against the bill.

FILIBUSTERING AGAIN.

The House Seemingly Unable to Overcome

Its Dilatory Habits. WASHINGTON, January 22 .- When the Clerk finished the reading of the House journal to-day, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, called up, as a privileged matter, the contested election case of Small versus Elliott. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, raise ! the question of consideration. He thought that the river and harbor and sundry civil appropriation bills should have precedence of consideration. The election case would not suffer from a few days' delay. Mr. Crisp took the contrary position, and contended that the delay would not be of detriment to

the appropriation bills.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, while proclaim ng himself a friend of the river and harbor bill, throught that, as a matter of justice to Elliott and Small, the contested election cases had to be given precedence. The House refused—yeas 106, navs 109—to consider the election case. After a delay of half an hour, filibustering tactics on the part of Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. A single motion to strike out an appropria-tion was defeated before the House adjourned, the time having been consumed by filibustering by Messrs. Snowden and

MARY WROTE IT HERSELF

Miss Anderson Claims the Authorship of Mer Magazine Article. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22. - Miss Mary Anderson was asked to-day as to the truth of the statement that she did not write the recent article bearing her signature in the North American Review.

The actress contradicts the story. She declares that she wrote the article, signed it. and heartily indorses all the contents.

Peter Kimberly, of Sharon, Struggling With Charles D. Arms, Youngstown's Crasus, for an Income of \$100,000 a Year

23, 1889.

JANUARY

and a Mint of Ready Money. PERFORAL THE PORTAN TO THE DISPATOR ! WASHINGTON, January 22 .- A case in which a number of States and Territories are interested has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court for the past two days, and has drawn to the court a large number of Ohio and Pennsylvania people. The case is that of Peter L. Kimberly, of Sharon, NO GOOD POLITICS IN THE MEASURE. Pa., against Charles D. Arms, of Youngstown, O., and involves the practical owner-ship of the Grand Central mine, in Arizona, a property valued to-day at about \$5,000,000 and for an accounting of nearly \$100,000 dividends received. In 1878 Kimberly and Arms went into

partnership with about \$12,000 to buy mines

in Dakota, Arizona and Colorado, and gradually increasing their investments, they purchased interests in some 50 mining properties, many of them in Dakota. While in Arizona, Arms, who acted as prospector and purchaser for the firm, was offered a large interest in the Grand Central mine for \$87,000 by Gage & Wetherell. He had not the money to buy nor had his partner. Both were financially embarassed and could do no business in their own names, so that a man named Ohl, acting for Kimberly, and Arms' wife were the ostensible partners. Arms said that if the money could not be Kimbs said in other ways he thought that W.
K. Fairbanks, of Chicago, could furnish it.
Kimberly told him to go ahead, and Arms
made an arrangement by which Fairbanks,
for a share in the mine, furnished the money. A new company was formed, and Arms got 17,500 shares of the new stock. On the day that Garfield was inaugurated, in 1880, the partnership was dis-solved, and Ohl for Kimberly received from Arms his share of everything except the stock in the Grand Central mine. Kimberly demanded one-half the stock, but Arms claimed that the agreement with Fairbanks was an affair of his own, outside the partnership. Kimberly brought suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of Ohio, and by agreement the case was heard by a master in chancery and decided in favor of Kimberly. The case carried by Arms to the Supreme Court, where Justice Hanley Matthews reversed the master's decision and entered a decree

A reversal of the decision of the court be-low, it is said, would leave Arms practically ruined. His income from his share of the mine is nearly \$100,000 per year.

HAPPY WORKERS.

New York Profit-Sharing Firm Distributes a Dividend-Good Advice to Employee and a Dinner That Was Enjoyed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, January 22 .- "We have nade a little money this year, and your share of the profits pays 31/4 per cent on the last year's salary of every one of you, from manager to cash boy."

A rattling of glasses and thumping tables greeted this pleasing information that F. R. Chambers, of the firm of Rogers, Peet & amendments and the voting would have continued till midnight.

The engrossing of the bill will doubtless be finished before Saturday and the measure sent to the House, where it will probably never be heard of after it reaches the Committee on Ways and Means. It is not thought now that any attempt will be made to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. The feeling is against that course.

Members of the House seem to take little interest in the conclusion of the consideraenough in the work to justify it; but this hasn't been our experience, and we cheer-fully part with a share of our gains, knowing that we are imbuing you with a sense of

proprietorship in the business. The speaker wound up with a few words ofadvice, and told the men to save their money and get married. "Take unto yourselves wives and encourage the growth of the country and boom the boys' clothing department at the same time." J. E. Powers told his hearers something about the duties of their enter orising salesman, and W. R. Ferguson, of the retal department, followed with a eulogy in rhyme on the firm and its meth-ods. The dividends were distributed in checks after dinner.

TOOK A BABE FOR A BRIDE. A Man of 38 Years Elopes With His Host's

Daughter of 16. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, N. J., January 22 .- Ed ward Plotts, once a partner of ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, the organ manufacturer and now an organ manufacturer on his own hook, has had for his guest lately L. W. Colvey, of Maryland. Mr. Colvey is 38 years old and a bachelor, with some money and good looks. He ended a two weeks visit yesterday in a manner that startled the town. Mr. Plotts has a very pretty daughter of 16 years, named Lizzie. She was considered a mere child by her family and the people of the town, and the idea of any affection existing between her and her father's guest, who was 22 years her senior,

never entered anybody's head. Lizzie casually, as she made it appear, went to the depot with Mr. Colvey. He was going to take an evening train for Phillipsburg. She did not return. An hour later her father received a telegram from Phillipsburg, which is only 10 miles away, announcing that she and Mr. Colvey had been married and were off on a bridal trip.

FORTY-FOUR WARRANTS.

An Extensive English Forger is Arrested

in the Quaker City. PHILADELPHIA, January 22.-Captain Linden, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, with Frederick Jarvis, a detective inspector of Scotland Yards, London, arrested in this city last night Thomas Barton, of Macclesfield, England, who is wanted in Great Britain for a series of forgeries. He is accused of forging his stepmother's name to stock certificates of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, amounting to \$125,000. Barton was this afternoon taker He confessed the entire matter, and stated that after leaving Canada he passed in Dakota, thence to Chicago, thence to New York and finally to Philadelphia, where he was left without a penny in his pocket. He left his home in Macclesfield, in July Scotland Yard Detective stated that he had 44 warrants in his possession against the accused, covering a great series of forgeries, and had come here to take him back.

UNION LUMBER ASSOCIATION.

A Number of Pittsburg Dealers Present a the Columbus Meeting. PROPERTY TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., January 22.-The Union Association of Lumber Dealers of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania was held here to day, with a large attendance. The association will leave to-morrow morning for a trip to the Northwest.

Among those present were D. K. Spear, W. L. Coyle, J. M. Hastings, William Wigman and George L. Walter, Pittsburg; S. K. Beatty, George L. Ahlers, Allegheny: George W. Miller, Rochester; L. Weidhos, Delano; R. G. Young, New Galilee, and many others from Pennsylvania.

THE TOGA FOR SALE

A Lively Time in Both Branches of the Minnesota Legislature.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND DEALS.

One Man Was Offered a Government Position and Another \$1,000,

WHILE A THIRD WAS FIXED WITH WINE.

Yesterday was the date set for the election of a United States Senator in Minnesota. The House adjourned without voting, pending an investigation into charges of bribery Washburn's nomination. The Senate held a night session, and received a report from its committee. A number of sensational charges were made by members. A ballot was taken in the Senate, Washburn receiving all but three Republican votes. Democrats did not vote, and are awaiting developments. Washburn will probably win to day.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 MINNEAPOLIS, January 22 .- To-day, at high noon, was the time set for the ballot in the State Legislature, at St. Paul, to elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Dwight M. Sabin. The investigations by the special committees of both Houses into the charges of bribery in connection with the Republican caucus had caused intense excitement, and the halls of the Capitol were

crowded with politicians and sensation seekers. There has been a strong feeling that the investigation is a scheme to defeat the action of the caucus, and that a combina-tion of Democrats and bolting Repulicans would elect some person not yet prominent-ly before the Legislature as a candidate.

Yesterday the House decided by resolution to vote for Senator, and at noon to-day the matter came up. At that hour the House committee was not ready to report and the question was whether the House should vote then or await the result of the investigation. A warm debate was aroused, it being held on one side that a vote was re quired to-day by the Constitution, and on the other side that the law and right was for a postponement until the committee could report. The motion to recommit resulted in a tie vote—48 to 48—and the Speaker voted in the affirmative, recommitting the report. A motion to take a recess until to-morrow was adopted by a vote of 52 to 48.

THEY WANT TO KNOW. Although the Washburn leaders fought hard to prevent the recess, it seems that those who voted for the recess-most of them-did so in order to hear the report of them—did so in order to hear the report of the Investigating Committee before voting. Several strong Washburn men voted aye, but it is claimed their ballots will be cast for him to-morrow. This claim is based on the full belief that the investigation will show that he is entirely free from the charge of bribery. Senator Sabin's friends feel much the same way, and affirm that no evidence can be brought seatnat the man they supported in caseus.

Senator Buckman, who nominated Sabin in the caucus, does not believe any of the allegations can be proved, and expresses

allegations can be proved, and expresses morrow with the majority of the members of the Legislature. The Senate considered one bribery matter in a secret session of two ours stormy duration to-day, and the partial report made to them comprised charges which, Senator Buckman said in an eloquent speech, were "made by men whose characters would not bear very close investiga-

Senator Ord, another strong Sabin man and a member of the investigating commit-tee, announced that both Washburn and Sabin had been implicated in the charge made, and he would vote for neither. The substance of the partial report was that one man had been offered a good Government position if he would vote for Sabin; another claimed to have been offered \$1,000 to vote for Washburn, while a third said the Wash-burn men gave him wine until he was so

lrunk he did not know whether he received any money or not.

The Senators grew warm and eloquent over this report, but no conclusi-

ed, and they finally adjourned until 8 'clock to-night. The Senate continued in executive session rom 8 o'clock, and just took a brief recess to allow the Reading Clerk to rest his voice, and the Senators to get some fresh air. As the House is investigating the same rumors of bribery now before the Senate, the action o-night will show the foundation charges and indicate the probable action of the House in the morning.

ONE BALLOT TAKEN. At 11:15 o'clock the doors of the Senate were opened, the pending question being the election of United States Senator. Senator Daniels, who presided at the Republican caucus, nominated General W. D. Wash burn. Senator Crandall said he was in doubt about the propriety of voting for W. D. Washburn, and made this statement to explain the vote he would cast. Senator Keller, an Independent Democrat, said the Senate had already decided that there was corruption, and he wanted purity, loyalty and truth, and desired to vote for a new Senator Crandall said he was in

No nomination was made by the Democrats, and they refrained from voting. A great many of the Senators explained their votes. Senator Edwards, of the investiga-tion committee, said the Senate had been listening all day to "perjured testimony."

The ballot resulted: Washburn, 24; E. L. Wilson, 2. Knute Nelson, 1. The vote was completed at 12:15, and the Senate ad-

A POLITICAL SENSATION.

Chemung's Prominent Citizens Being Arrested for Vote-Buying.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ELMIRA, N. Y., January 22.-This afternoon John A. Carey, the most prominent Democrat in the village of Chemung, this county, was brought before United States Commissioner Bentley on a charge of vote-buying at the late election. Elmer War-Republican candidate for the Chemung postoffice, is the complainant, and the charge is that Carey bribed John B. Doane to vote his party ticket. Mr. Carey denies the charge, and characterizes it as spite ac-

Rumors have gained considerable curren-cy here to-night to the effect that several Chemung county men were indicted on the testimony of Andrew Goers and W. L. Green-recently convicted of illegal voting at Horseheads, in this county, and that thei arrest is expected at any moment. The afair has created a sensation among leading politicians in this city and county

NEWARK, January 22 .- To-day all the Baltimore and Ohio employes in the different shops here were laid off, the working time being cut down to five days per week, causing a reduction of at least \$5,000 per month in working expenses. There are over 600 men employed in the shops.

STILL ON THE FENCE.

One Ballot Taken for U. S. Senator in Wes Virginia - Republicans Vote for Goff, but the Democrats

Shoot Wildly.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 22 .-The Democratic conference last night lasted well into this morning, but no result was obtained, any mention of a cancus being a signal for a storm. The preliminary ballot for United States Senator was taken in both Houses to-day, and resulted, in Goff receiving 21 votes in the House and 12 in the Senate, and Kenna 21 in the House and 5 in the Senate. Hon. W. L. Wilson was honored with 8 votes in the two Houses, and J. W. Goshorn, of the Union Labor party received 2 votes, quite a number of gentle

men of both parties receiving the complimentary votes of their friends.

Owing to the delay in the organization in the Senate it is said that the Democrats the Senate it is said that the Democrats intend to delay the election of a Senator for one week, in order to make it legal, whichever construction of the law is taken, but it is quite likely that it will be delayed still longer on account of their inability to agree upon a candidate. In the meantime, the Republicans consider Goff's chances good. In the State Senate to-day they elected the clerks, seargant at arms, and door-keeper, the latter being a colored man.

This afternoon Senator Scott, of Ohio

the latter being a colored man.

This afternoon Senator Scott, of Ohio county, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether J. D. Sweeney and B. H. Oxley, Democratic Senators, had not removed from their respective districts and thereby vacated, their seats in the Senate. This elicited considerable discussion, but was finally tabled. Several efforts were made to pass a resolution requiring were made to pass a resolution requiring the Senate to proceed to the House of Delegates, there to canvass the returns of the election of State officers, but all proved futile. This, however, will probably be done to-morrow, and the joint committee to take testimony in regard to the Gubernatorial contest will then be appointed.

HARRISON MAY TAKE A HAND.

The Situation in West Virginia is Being Very Carefully Studied.

Indianapolis, January 22.—The political situation in West Virginia is attracting close attention here, and the outcome of the gubernatorial imbroglio and the Senatorial contest is being watched with the greatest interest. Anent West Virginia matters a few weeks ago Judge Berkshire, matters a few weeks ago Judge Berkshire, of that State, and the only original Harrison delegate at Chicago from West Virginia, came here ostensibly to pay his respects to the President-elect. In order to satisfy the importunities of the insatiable newspapers, the wily Judge hinted at his desiring to see Stephen B. Elkins in the Cabinet. The bait took well for the next morning the papers of the country of promised morning the papers of the country chronicled an alleged boom for Elkins, representing that the Judge had come to Indianapolis loaded with petitions and endorsements in favor of Elkins.

favor of Elkins.

It transpires, however, that the real mission of Judge Berkshire was to acquaint the President-elect with the exact situation in West Virginia and and obtain, if possible, from him the attitude of his administration in the event of dual State government. Judge Berkshire remained here several days and held three or four conferences with General Harrison. Of course what passed between them is not known, but this this much is known—that the Judge left here expressing satisfaction with Judge left here expressing satisfaction with his reception and remarking that he was "not mistaken in grit and character of the man he supported at Chicago."

SUSPICIOUS SHAKING. The Occupants of a New York Aparta House Suffering From Shocks.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 NEW YORK, January 22 -Robert Gordon Butler was eating breakfast in his apartment on the fifth floor of the Central apartment house, at 107 East Fifty-fifth street, at 9:30 A. M., to-day, when he became aware of a ensation similar to that of a landsman on his first sea voyage. He had an indistinct impression that the dining room was moving, that his knife was elusive, that the dishes were dancing, that the chandelier was shaking, and that everything in general was wrong. This feeling only lasted a moment, and then the normal condition returned. Mr. Butler looked at his wife for

explanation.
"What was that?" he asked. "I don't know," she replied; "it has hap-pened frequently of late."

The Rev. E. E. Roberts, who occupied an partment across the hall from Mr. Butler's, noticed the shock also, and commented upon it. These shocks, which resemble earth-quake shocks, have been noticed by tenants different times, but no explanation of their origin has ever been received. Janithat he had never heard of them. sure that they were not caused by the set tling of the building, and there was no blast-

ing going on nearby.

At the Grand Central depot police station the Sergeant suggested that railroad torpe-does might be responsible. That doesn't

sound very likely.

BETTER THAN A BANK. Money Louned Thirty Years Ago Return

With Good Interest. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH PLYMOUTH, MASS., January 22.-How ard H. Taylor, a peddler of extracts, has fallen heir to a small fortune under peculiar circumstances. Thirty years ago his father lived in New Orleans, and was a prominent business man there. He loaned another man \$5,000 and the debt ran on for some time. Finally Mr. Taylor started north on

a visit, and died here, but previous to his going the debtor promised to pay the loan whenever he was able to do so. The matter was almost forgotten until short time ago, when news of the death of the debtor was received, together with the fact that he left a proviso in his will by which the sum of \$5,000, with compound in-terest for 30 years, was to be paid to the heirs of Mr. Taylor. Howard Taylor is the heir and will receive \$28,700.

ACTION MAY BE TAKEN.

The Consul to Samon Will Talk to a Senat

Committee To-day. WASHINGTON, January 22 .- Consu General Sewell, of Samoa, has returned from New York, and expects to appear again to-morrow morning before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is probable that at that meeting some actiwill be taken expressing the committee's opinion upon the situation at Samoa.

Will be a Mammoth Procession. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HARRISBURG, January 22.-General

Hastings said to-day that the inauguration procession on March 4 will be the largest that has ever been witnessed at the national capital. He expects that in addition to the 8,000 troops from Pennsylvania who will be in line, from 8,000 to 10,000 militia from other States, including New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and other States.

No Apology From Germany Yet. BERLIN, January 22 .- There is no truth in the report that Germany had come to an agreement with the United States in regard to the difficulties in Samoa.

He Has Done His Turn as Foster Father of High License Bills.

COOPER'S BILL RETURNED.

The Prohibition Submission Passed by a Vote of 132 to 55.

ALLEGHENY'S CONTINGENT SPLIT UP

Eight of the Delegation Vote Against the Brewer Eberhart Thinks the Democrats Have Abandoned Their Friend-Mr. Brooks Refuses to Introduce Senator Cooper's License Bill-The Democrats Unable to Agree on a Solid Vote on the Submission of the Prohibitory Amenda ment-Each One Votes as He Pleases.

Mr. Brooks, he of the high license bill, ontrary to his stand during the last Legisature, doesn't believe in tinkering with the license question. Consequently he refused resterday to introduce Senator Cooper's license bill. Mr. Cooper is somewhat disappointed, but will survive. The motion to have the voters of Pennsylvania decide in June next whether they wish prohibition or not in the State carried, as scheduled, alhough eight of Allegheny's representatives kicked over the caucus traces. The Democrats voted as they pleased, every man for

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, January 22. - Senator Cooper is fighting for position, with a strong probability that he will vindicate his claim o at least a share in the leadership of the party, whether his high license bill appears in the Legislature or whether the Senator quietly pockets it, and, after having gained his point, says nothing more about it, and permits it to become a part of the past. The reports in circulation last night, of a harmonious feeling among the leaders of Republican thought, in relation to the bill, have proved unfounded. Instead, a pronounced antagonism has developed. Senator Cooper this morning brought the bill to Mr. Brooks, the father of the present

high license law, and left it in his hands for study and perusal. Mr. Brooks placed the bill in his desk. "Have you been asked to introduce Mr. Cooper's bill, Mr. Brooks?" inquired THE

"I have," was the reply, "and, after I

DISPATCH correspondent.

have read it, I will let you know whether I will introduce it or not. I will not do so unless I can approve of it in every particu-MR. BROOKS RETURNS THE BILL. Late in the afternoon Senator Cooper and and the latter was heard to say to the former that he observed some defects in the bill but the most important was that it made no provision whatever for the right of remonstrance, or perhaps barred such rights, "Well," responded the Senator from Dela-

ware, "we can readily fix that. have it provided for, by all means. Nothing that ought to go in will be left out, but it takes counsel and comparison to detect these defects. Let us look the matter over together. These two gentlemen then spentsome time at Representative Brooks' desk, examining a voluminous document printed with a typewriter. As they went over it, page by page, Representative Brooks occasionally pointed to the bill, turned his black-whisk-kered face up to the blonde countenance of the Senator from Delaware, and said some thing in an earnest way, which was just as earnestly replied to. At last the ex-chairman of the State Committee gathered up the manuscript and walked away with a wrinkled brow that looked as though its

wearer had been gathering in ideas that were not entirely pleasing." BROOKS WON'T TOUCH IT. "I have refused to introduce the bill,"

said Mr. Brooks to THE DISPATCH corre-"For the general reason that I object to ampering with the general subject of high icense at the present time."

"I may have," said Mr. Brooks, "but the general objection, in my mind, is sufficient."
Senator Cooper at this point appeared on
the scene again. "Mr. Brooks thinks my

"Have you specific objections to

bill is a good one," he said.
"Yes," admitted Mr. Brooks, "as it stands
now, I admit it is a good one."
"And an advance on the present law?" said the Media statesman. Mr. Brooks hesitatingly admitted that it might be so considered. "But," he added, "the friends of high license object to the opening of the subject of liquor legislation at the present time."
"Well," said Senator Cooper, "if the

friends of high license will not support the measure it will not be introduced.

Having forced the especial champion of high license to indorse his bill as a good its acceptance as a substitute for the present law might have been more pleasing. COOPER IS FOR HIGH LICENSE. Replying to a correspondent who had referred to him in connection with his bill as a promising chairman for the liquor men in

their campaign, Senator Cooper said: "I am for high license for the State and for submission of the prohibition amendment to the people." conversation this morning, Senator Cooper affirmed the position that the passage of the prohibitory amendment by the people would repeal all the existing iquor laws, and that an extra ses Legislature would be necessary to put the amendment in force. He felt confident Governor Beaver would call the Legislature at once, should the amendment be carried.

"But all these things mean more ex-pense," was objected, "and the finance officers of the State say the revenues will be very much curtailed this year."
"Then," said Mr. Cooper, "let us stop putting so much money into the sinking fund in excess of the Constitutional require-

deposit at \$250,000, but under an act of the Legislature it amounts to about a million and three-quarters. There is no need to meet the State debt so fast."

BREWERS DISGUSTED. Mr. Eberhart Thinks the Democrats Have

Abandoned Their Friends. Mr. Eberhart, of the firm of Eberhart &

Ober, of Allegheny, paused this morning on his way to Philadelphia to look in on the Continued on Sixth Page.